Amendments to the Claims

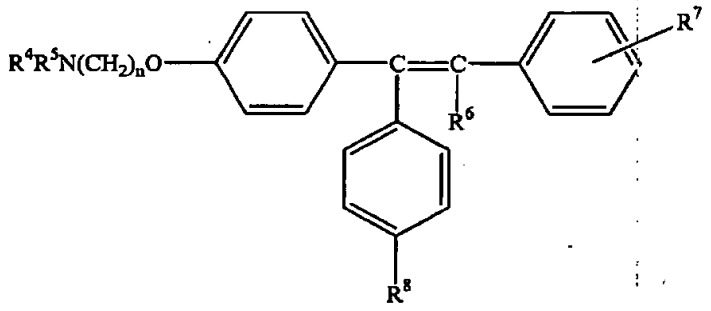
This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims

1-21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously Presented) A method to modulate vascular tone in a patient having compromised vascular tissue, comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a chloride channel blocking agent, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the compromised vascular tissue is associated with erectile dysfunction.

23. (Original) A method of claim 22, wherein the chloride channel blocking agent is a compound of Formula I



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wherein either R^4 is H or a lower alkyl radical and R^5 is a lower alkyl radical, or R^4 and R^5 are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

R^6 is H or a lower alkyl radical;

R^7 is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

R^8 is H or OH; and

n is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

24. (Previously Presented) A method of claim 23, wherein the compound is 1-p-β-dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25-26. (Canceled)

27. (Original) A method of claim 22, wherein the chloride channel is a CLC3 channel.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein blocking the CLC3 channel results in diminished vasoconstriction to norepinephrine.

29. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the agent modulates vascular tone by enhancing vasodilation.

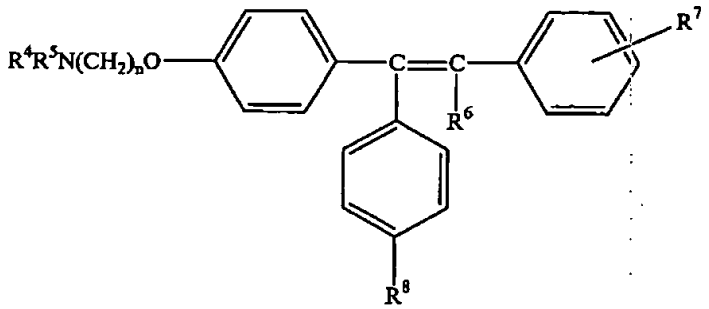
30. (Canceled)

31. (Previously Presented) A method of claim 22, further comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective compound selected from an anti-diabetes agent, an anti-hypertension agent, an anti-coronary artery disease agent, an anti-restenosis agent, and a vasodilatory agent.

32. (Original) A method of claim 22, wherein the agent is administered intravenously or orally.

33. (Previously Presented) A method to modulate penile vascular tone in a mammal in need thereof, said method comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a chloride channel blocking agent, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

34. (Original) A method of claim 33, wherein the chloride channel blocking agent is a compound of Formula I



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wherein either R^4 is H or a lower alkyl radical and R^5 is a lower alkyl radical, or R^4 and R^5 are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

R^6 is H or a lower alkyl radical;

R^7 is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

R^8 is H or OH; and

n is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

35. (Previously Presented) A method of claim 34, wherein the compound administered is 1-p-β-dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-l, 2-diphenylbut-1-ene, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

36-37. (Canceled)

38. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the agent is administered orally or intravenously.

39. (Original) A method of claim 33, wherein the chloride channel is a CLC3 channel.

40. (Original) The method of claim 39, wherein blocking the CLC3 channel results in diminished vasoconstriction to norepinephrine.

41. (Original) The method of claim 39, wherein blocking the CLC3 channel reduces penile sympathetic tone.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41, wherein the reduction of penile sympathetic tone induces an erection.

43. (Original) A method for treating erectile dysfunction comprising administering a composition comprising a CLC3 channel blocking agent or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.